

**Environmental Assessment:
Kodachrome Road
Reconstruction: An American
Reinvestment and Recovery
Act Project**

**Bureau of Land Management
November, 2009**

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Identifying Information:

1.1.1. Title, EA number, and type of project:

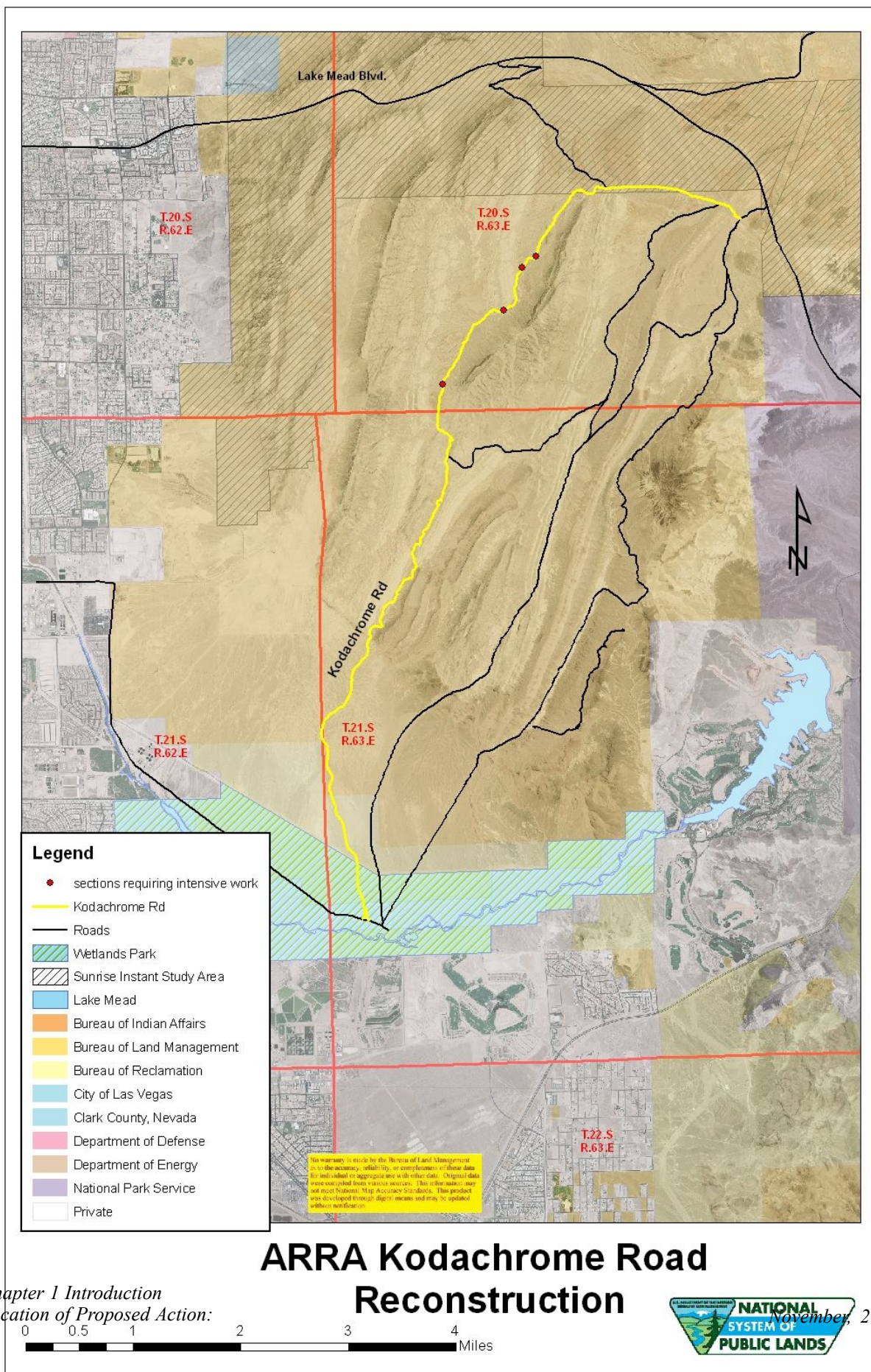
American Reinvestment and Recovery Act Project: Kodachrome Road Reconstruction

EA # DOI-BLM-NV-S010-2010-0022-EA

Project Type: Road and Bridge Construction; ARRA

1.1.2. Location of Proposed Action:

Project Location: Kodachrome Road is located in Clark County, Nevada, just east of the city of Las Vegas. It is within the boundaries of the Rainbow Gardens Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and the Sunrise Management Area (SMA). Legal Description: Township 20 S, Range 63 E, sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32; Township 21 S, Range 63 E, Sections 5, 7, 8, 18, 19, 30.)



1.1.3. Name and Location of Preparing Office:

Bureau of Land Management - Las Vegas Field Office 00

4701 N Torrey Pines Dr.

Las Vegas, NV 89130

1.2. Purpose and Need for Action:

Kodachrome Road is designated route within the Rainbow Gardens ACEC. The road is intended to be a rugged, backcountry four-wheel drive road. However, past storm events have rendered portions of the road impassible. Driving on sections of the road is dangerous and poses a public safety risk. In order to avoid these impassible or dangerous sections of road, members of the public have been creating new unauthorized routes to get around the difficult sections. These new routes are detrimental to rare plants and other sensitive resources in the area. Kodachrome Road needs to be reconstructed and returned to drivable conditions so that it is safe to drive. This will reduce illegal route proliferation and existing illegal routes may be restored. Reconstruction needs to maintain the natural and rugged characteristics of the road while providing long term solutions to road degradation. The goal for the reconstruction of Kodachrome is to provide solutions that will easily hold up in a 10-year flood event, and will likely withstand a 100 year event with minimal repair. Once the road is returned to passable condition, alternate unauthorized routes will be restored.

1.3. Scoping, Public Involvement and Issues:

The scoping effort included internal scoping with appropriate BLM resource specialists, as well as a 30 day public comment period. Internal scoping is used to ensure that all natural and cultural resources are being responded to sensitively and appropriately; and to set the stage for external public scoping and commenting. Specialists in the areas of recreation, hydrology, archeology, lands, wilderness, visual resources, botany, wildlife, weeds, minerals, and NEPA compliance have reviewed the proposed action and provided input into this EA. This EA was sent out for public review and comment for a period of 30 days. All comments will be reviewed and incorporated as appropriate. A synopsis of comments received will be included in the document.

Chapter 2. Proposed Action and Alternatives

Two alternatives are analyzed in this EA: the proposed action and the no action alternative.

Proposed Action:

Kodachrome Road needs to be reconstructed and returned to safe, drivable conditions so that illegal route proliferation is reduced and existing illegal routes can be restored. Reconstruction needs to maintain the natural and rugged characteristics of the road while providing long term solutions to road degradation. The goal for the reconstruction of Kodachrome is to provide solutions that will easily hold up in a 10-year flood event, and will likely withstand a 100 year event with minimal repair. Once the road is returned to passable condition, alternate unauthorized routes will be restored.

Approximately 8 miles of Kodachrome road will be reconstructed to safe and drivable conditions. The majority (approximately 6 miles) of the road will only require smoothing and grading to remove steep banks and washboards created by off road vehicles (OHVs). Some areas will require gravel fill which will be brought in. In areas where large berms have built up on the sides of the road, berms may be knocked down and used to fill potholes on the road. Little new disturbance will be created during grading and filling and the existing road width will be maintained. In areas where the road width has grown excessive, the road may be reduced to 12 feet in width.

Approximately 1 miles of Kodachrome Road is in the Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area (ISA). No work will be done to the portion of the road within the ISA. This portion of the road is safe and drivable, and will be left in it's current condition.

Bedrock outcrops in the road may be broken down to the level of the road surface. Fill will be added as needed to bury the bedrock. In areas where two routes run parallel, the one that is the most easily passable, safer, and structurally sound will be used and the other will be restored.

There are several sections of Kodachrome road are nearly impassible and will require more intensive work. Please see the attached map for these locations. Short sections of the road may need to be widened and smoothed to create safe passage. Steep side-slopes along the roadside may be armored to prevent further erosion and keep the road from incising. Small sections of the road may need to be realigned to avoid large obstacles and/or areas where drainages converge. Flood control structures such as culverts and low water crossings may be installed in these areas. BLM standard specifications will be met or exceeded in culvert and low water crossing design. The areas along the side of Kodachrome Road are already largely disturbed. The maximum amount of new disturbance that will be created during road reconstruction is 0.2 acres.



Photo 1. Example of impassable section of Kodachrome Road

During construction, Kodachrome Road will likely be closed for approximately 4 months, but may be closed for up to one year. Road will be signed and blocked with barriers. Staging areas for equipment and materials will remain on disturbed areas and no new disturbance will be created for lay-down and storage.

No Action Alternative:

Under the no action alternative, Kodachrome Road would not be reconstructed. The condition of Kodachrome Road. would not be improved and would remain a public safety hazard. Illegal route proliferation to get around Kodachrome Road would continue. Future storm events may further degrade the condition of the road.

Chapter 3. Affected Environment:

The affected environment section describes the existing condition of the environmental resources within the project area. Those resources susceptible to impacts are discussed in further detail. There are several supplemental authorities of the human environment that are not present in the project area or are present but not affected by the project. These authorities will not be discussed further.

Table 3.1. Supplemental Authorities Table

Supplemental Authority	Not Present	Present/ Not Af-fected	Present / May be Af-fected	Rational
Air Quality			X	Project site location is subject to Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management of dust control regulations. Carried forward.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's)			X	The proposed project will occur within Rainbow Gardens ACEC. Carried forward.
Cultural / Historical	X			To comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), efforts to evaluate cultural resources were conducted according to 36 CFR 800.4. The BLM Archeologist completed an existing data review that showed the area of potential effect (APE) has not been evaluated for cultural resources. Due to the amount of previous disturbance along the edges of roads, however, the probability of finding intact cultural resources within the APE is negligible. Therefore the BLM Archeologist has determined that the undertaking as proposed is exempt from Section 106 review as specified in Section VII.A.2 of the State Protocol Agreement with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). No further evaluation is required. The undertaking as proposed will have no effect to historic properties. In addition, this will provide protection to cultural resources by restricting off-road vehicle traffic.
Environmental Justice	X			No minority or low-income populations will be adversely affected by the proposed action.
Farmlands Prime or Unique	X			Not present

Noxious Weeds / Invasive Nonnative Species			X	Soil disturbance is expected to encourage noxious weed establishment, therefore weed control is to be closely monitored and executed at the time of construction if weeds are present in the area. Carried forward.
Native American Religious Concerns	X			An ethnographic assessment was completed in support of the Las Vegas Valley Disposal Boundary Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). No Native American concerns were identified for this portion of the valley. No further evaluation is required.
Floodplains		X		There will be no increase to flood hazards with this project.
Riparian / Wetlands	X			Not present
Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species			X	There is potential for desert tortoise, western burrowing owl, banded Gila monster, and Las Vegas Bearpoppy in the project area. Carried forward.
Migratory Birds			X	Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) and subsequent amendments (16 U.S.C. 703-711), it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess migratory birds. Carried forward.
Waste — Hazardous / Solid	X			None of the alternatives would result in the creation of hazardous waste.
Water Quality			X	This project will be an overall benefit to water quality. Project will need to comply with Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act for construction. Carried forward.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	X			Not present
Wilderness		X		A portion of Kodachrome Road travels through Sunrise Mountain Instant Study Area, which is managed as a Wilderness Study Area under BLM Manual 8550-1 "Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review." The guidelines state that lands under wilderness review: must be managed so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness; permitted activities are temporary uses that create no new surface disturbance; must be managed to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation. Kodachrome Road was determined to be an existing facility at the time of ISA designation and nothing requires such facilities to be removed or discontinued. Existing facilities may be used and maintained as before, as long as this does not cause new impacts that

				would impair the area's wilderness suitability. However, upon further investigation, it has been determined that no previous maintenance had been conducted on this portion of Kodachrome Road, as it is located entirely within a wash and its existence is attributed to casual use. Therefore, this section qualifies as a "way" which is defined as a trace route maintained solely by the passage of vehicles which has not been improved and/or maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. No improvements/maintenance will occur to the segment of Kodachrome Road located within Sunrise Mountain ISA.
Forests and Rangeland (HFRA only)	X			Not present
Human Health and Safety		X		The proposed action will be a benefit to Human Health and Safety by making Kodachrome Road safer to drive on.

Other Resources that may be affected (NOT supplemental authorities)

Resource	Not Present	Present / Not Affected	Present / May be affected	Rational
Recreation			X	The temporary road closure would displace recreationists for the life of the project. Carried forward.
Soils			X	This project will be an overall benefit to soil resources. Carried forward.
Visual Resources		X		The proposed action is in Visual Resource Management Class III, which allows for moderate change to the existing landscape. Actions may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Most of the visual effects of the proposed action will be temporary in nature. Permanent visual effects will not dominate the view of the casual observer. The proposed action meets VRM management objectives for Class III.
Wildlife (Other than T&E)			X	Wildlife species in the general area include small mammals, rodents, birds and reptiles. These species would be displaced as lands

				are disturbed within the project area. Carried forward.
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Air Quality:

The project site location is subject to Department of Air quality and Environmental Management (DAQEM) dust control regulations. The DAQEM has been delegated the authority, under the provisions of Nevada Revised Statute 445B.500 and by direction of the Clark County Board of County Commissioners, to implement and enforce an air pollution control program in Clark County, Nevada. DAQEM applies and enforces the Air Quality Regulations, which establish requirements for sources who emit or release air contaminants into the atmosphere.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC):

The proposed project site is located in the Rainbow Gardens ACEC, bordered by Las Vegas Valley on the west, PabCo Gypsum Mine on the east, the National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation lands to the south, and Nellis Air Force Base to the north. The area is a biological ACEC, designated as such for its sensitive plant, geological, scientific, cultural, and scenic values.

Migratory Birds:

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) and subsequent amendments (16 U.S.C. 703-711), it is unlawful to take, kill, or possess migratory birds. A list of the protected bird species can be found in 50 C.F.R. §10.13. The list of birds protected under this regulation is extensive and the project site has potential to support many of these species, including the BLM sensitive species western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). Typically, the breeding season is when these species are most sensitive to disturbance, which generally occurs from March 15 through July 30.

Noxious Weeds / Invasive Nonnative Species:

Salt Cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) is present on the project site. Salt Cedar was introduced in the late 1880's to serve as a windbreak. Since that time Salt Cedar has spread to virtually every river and wetland in the southwest where it out-competes native vegetation, increases soil salinity, and degrades wildlife habitat. Other invasive species that are present in the ACEC include Sahara Mustard and Red Brome.

Recreation:

Kodachrome Road occurs within the Sunrise Mountain Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Kodachrome Road is a designated open road within the SRMA. Clark County has one of the highest OHV use levels in the nation. OHVs allow a large part of the population, that would otherwise not be able to physically reach isolated areas, to enjoy the natural environment.

Soils:

Soils within the project area consist of fan remnants and pediments. Sizes range from sandy loams to extremely gravelly loams and are well drained. A five mile portion of the road is within the Baseline-Gypwash and Guardian-Baseline associations, which are comprised of alluvium derived from limestone and have a gypsum component. These soils are slightly saline and contain 1 to 80 percent gypsum. Since the road has impassable spots, there are new user-created routes

throughout the existing roads. These new routes have resulted in increased disturbed areas and increased erosion throughout the wash.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species:

Threatened and endangered species are placed on a federal list by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and receive protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The only T species known to occur in the vicinity of the project area is the threatened desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*). In the Mojave region, the desert tortoise occurs primarily on flats and bajadas with soils ranging from sand to sandy-gravel characterized by scattered shrubs and abundant inter-shrub space for herbaceous plant growth. They are also found on rocky terrain and slopes. Historical survey data indicates that the area surrounding the project site is low density tortoise habitat. Nevada Division of Wildlife GIS data indicates the presence of desert tortoise adjacent to the proposed action area. Historical survey data and Nevada Division of Wildlife GIS data indicates that the area surrounding the project site is low density tortoise habitat and the presence of desert tortoise adjacent to the proposed action area. BLM Sensitive wildlife species that may occur within or adjacent to the proposed project area include: western burrowing owl and banded gila monster.

Western burrowing owl (Athene cuniculari hypugaea) The Western burrowing owl is a diurnal bird of prey specialized for grassland and shrubsteppe habitats in western North America. The owls are widely distributed throughout the Americas and can be found from central Alberta, Canada to Tierra del Fuego in South America. Burrowing owl habitat typically consists of open, dry, treeless areas on plains, prairies, and desert floors. Burrowing owls most frequently use mammal burrows created by other animals such as prairie dogs (*Cynomys* spp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.), coyotes (*Canis latrans*) or desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*). The burrows are used for nesting, roosting, cover, and caching prey. In recent decades, the range and species count have been declining primarily due to agricultural, industrial, and urban development that reduce burrow availability.

Banded Gila monster (Heloderma suspectum) Banded Gila monsters are known to occur throughout the project area in blackbrush and creosote communities. They are typically found below 5,000 feet elevation and are associated with desert wash, spring and riparian habitats that integrate with complex rocky desert scrub landscapes. They spend over 95% of their lives underground using deep crevices and caves on rocky slopes for refuge from extreme winter and summer temperatures.

Las Vegas Bearpoppy The Sunrise Management Area (SMA) contains extremely important habitat for the Las Vegas bearpoppy, a Nevada State Listed species and BLM special status plant. Following 1993 surveys, the SMA was identified as a “bearpoppy management area” in the Las Vegas Bearpoppy Habitat Management Plan and Environmental Assessment (signed February 1998). About twenty percent of Las Vegas bearpoppy habitat on BLM lands occurs within the SMA. Habitat degradation from illegal off-highway vehicle activity and trail proliferation threatens most of the SMA population.

Water Quality:

Kodachrome wash is a tributary to the Las Vegas wash, which flows into Lake Mead. Average annual rainfall in the project area is approximately 4 to 5 inches. Although rain events are rare in the Mojave Desert, rain during the monsoon season in the summer and occasional winter rains can result in heavy precipitation that may lead to flood events. These types of flood events

can result in impacts to water quality downstream, particularly when there are large areas of disturbance within the watershed. The existing road has several areas where users have created new routes to get around impassable spots. These new routes are not properly designed and have resulted in increased erosion and water channelization potentially impacting the water quality of the Las Vegas wash and Lake Mead.

Wildlife :

The proposed project area supports wildlife characteristic of the Mojave desert. Biological diversity varies according to topography, plant community, and proximity to water, soil type, and season. Several common species of reptiles that may be present in the vicinity of the proposed project site may include the western whip-tail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), zebra-tail lizard (*Callisaurus draconoides*), desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), western shovel-nosed snake (*Chionactis occipitalis*) and garter snake (*Thamnophis* sp.). Common bird species that may be present in the vicinity of the proposed project site may include the rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*), black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza quinquestriata*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugae*). Common mammal species include the black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*), the desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) and many species of rodents.

Chapter 4. Environmental Effects:

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Air Quality:

The project site location is subject to Department of Air quality and Environmental Management dust control regulations. An approved Dust Control Permit must be obtained before soil is disturbed. A Dust Control Permit is required for projects with the following dimensions: Soil-disturbing or construction projects greater than or equal to 0.25 acres; Trenching projects greater than or equal to 100 feet in length; or Mechanical demolition of any structure larger than or equal to 1,000 square feet. Permittees and contractors are responsible for controlling dust on their projects 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; there are no exceptions. A Supplement to the Dust Mitigation Plan is required for soil disturbing or construction projects 10 acre or larger in size, trenching activities one (1) mile or more in length and structural demolition using implosive or explosive techniques. Any construction project having more than 50 acres of actively disturbed soil at any given time is required to have a Dust Control Monitor as described in Section 94.7.5.

ACEC:

The proposed action is inside the boundary of the Rainbow Gardens ACEC. The proposed action will have a positive impact on the ACEC because it will provide needed protection to the valuable resources that exist there. The reconstruction of Kodachrome Road will also improve public safety for those recreating in the ACEC. Minimal new disturbance will occur in the ACEC as a result of this project. All of the lay-down, storage, and staging for this project will be done in previously disturbed areas in order to minimize the creation of new disturbances within the ACEC. Overall disturbance in the ACEC will be reduced as a result of the proposed action as illegal route proliferation will be reduced.

Migratory Birds:

The proposed action would result in the loss of nesting and foraging habitat. Depending on the time of year for construction, there is the potential to disturb nesting birds within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project. Direct mortality of individuals or nesting pairs is not anticipated through implementation of the required mitigation measures listed below:

- 1) To prevent undue harm, habitat-altering projects or portions of projects should be scheduled outside bird breeding season. In upland desert habitats and ephemeral washes containing upland species, the season generally occurs between March 15th - July 30th.
- 2) If a project that may alter any breeding habitat has to occur during the breeding season, then a qualified biologist must survey the area for nests prior to commencement of construction activities. This shall include burrowing and ground nesting species in addition to those nesting in vegetation. If any active nests (containing eggs or young) are found, an appropriately-sized buffer area must be avoided until the young birds fledge.

Noxious Weeds / Invasive Nonnative Species:

Soil disturbance is expected to encourage noxious weed establishment, therefore weed control is to be closely monitored and executed at the time of construction if weeds are present in the area. The project proponent shall limit the size of any vegetation and/or ground disturbance to the absolute minimum necessary to perform the activity safely and as designed. The project proponent will avoid creating soil conditions that promote weed germination and establishment. The project proponent shall locate equipment storage, machine and vehicle parking in areas

that are relatively weed-free. The project proponent shall avoid or minimize all types of travel through weed-infested areas. Equipment will be cleaned of plant material before entering site, and if weeds are present, before leaving the site.

Recreation:

The temporary road closure would displace recreationists for the life of the project. When the project is completed, it would result in improved access to the area, and reduce the creation of redundant trails.

Soils:

Improvements to the existing road will help restore soils in the project area and reduce erosion. Due to the rugged and impassable nature of the existing road, many drivers are driving around obstacle areas, increasing disturbance and creating roads that are not properly engineered. By improving the road and closing off user-created routes, these disturbed areas will be able to restore over time, reducing overall erosion potential.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species :

This project will disturb a maximum of 0.2 acres of tortoise habitat. Since tortoise sign has been found in the vicinity and undisturbed habitat exists in the area, there is potential for tortoises to wander into the project area. If not noticed and avoided during construction, desert tortoises could be either injured or killed (by crushing) or harassed (by being moved out of harm's way). Section 7 Consultation for this project is covered under the Programmatic Biological Opinion for Multiple Use Activities (1-5-97-F-251) contingent on compliance with the terms and conditions for Area C.

There is potential for Las Vegas Bearpoppy, a BLM sensitive species, to be present in the area. However, no impacts are expected because the area is previously disturbed. The proposed action will result in improved protection of the Las Vegas bearpoppy and other endemic flora because further illegal route proliferation will be reduced.

BLM Sensitive Wildlife Species:

Western burrowing owl (Athene cuniculari hypugaea): Western burrowing owl (*Athene cuniculari hypugaea*) Potential western burrowing owl habitat occurs within the project area. Potential impacts from the proposed action include loss of habitat and, because of the ground-nesting nature of the burrowing owl, disturbance to breeding birds. Direct mortality of individuals or nesting pairs is not anticipated through implementation of the proposed mitigation measures below.

Banded Gila monster (Heloderma suspectum): Banded gila monsters may be killed or injured and/or displaced during construction activities if they wander into the area of activity. Impacts to banded gila monsters can be reduced through implementation of the mitigation measures below.

Mitigation measures: Pre-construction wildlife surveys (following appropriate survey protocol, as applicable) shall be performed by qualified biologists to locate bird nests, burrowing owl burrows, and/or other special-status wildlife that have the potential to occur within the Project Area. If potential nests, burrows, or individuals are observed, an avoidance and impact minimization plan would be developed and implemented in coordination with the BLM, NDOW, and the USFWS.

Water Quality:

A reduction in soil erosion within the project area will also lead to improved water quality. Kodachrome wash is a tributary to the Las Vegas wash, which flows into Lake Mead. Improvements to the existing road and closure of user-created routes will decrease the erosion potential within the project area, thereby decreasing the sedimentation to Lake Mead. A culvert will be installed in one section of the road to improve passage and overall drainage at the site. This culvert should be sized properly, to allow for larger sized flows and debris to pass through, which will reduce the risk of failure.

Wildlife: Wildlife species in the general area include small mammals, rodents, birds and reptiles. These species would be displaced as lands are disturbed within the project area. The primary direct impact of the proposed action on wildlife would be killing or maiming of ground dwelling animals during construction and the loss of habitat. Additional impacts associated with the mortality from vehicular traffic may also be realized upon the completion of construction and subsequent use of the project area.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION:

The proposed action will improve access to designated travel routes within the ACEC. Repairing the road and restoring illegal routes will decrease disturbance on adjacent BLM lands and will increase protection for sensitive habitat. Native vegetation will begin to recover and provide additional habitat for wildlife and plants. Environmental impacts from construction and installation activities are anticipated to be minimal and mitigation efforts will be put in place. An increase in the public use of Kodachrome Road may be expected when the road is returned to safe and passable conditions.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE:

Under the “No Action” alternative, the BLM would take no action. The proposed road reconstruction would not be implemented and the condition of Kodachrome Road would continue to degrade. Illegal route proliferation would continue to increase as members of the public seek safe passage around the difficult sections of Kodachrome Road. As a result:

- The quality of resources within the ACEC would degrade as more disturbances accumulate.
- Vegetative and soil damage would continue to worsen as unauthorized routes proliferate.
- Threatened, endangered, and special status plant and animal habitat would continue to be degraded. Direct mortality may occur as a result of off-road vehicle travel. Habitat fragmentation would increase from the creation of multiple bypass routes.
- Noxious weed infestations may spread due to off-road vehicle use.
- Degraded soil conditions will lead to increased erosion and decreased water quality.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF THE NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE:

Under the “No Action” alternative, the BLM would take no further action. As a result the area would continue to degrade as routes proliferate. BLM will likely incur costs to continually restore disturbances to habitat. Degradation of habitat would continue. Public safety may be put in further risk as the condition of the road continues to decline.

Chapter 5. Tribes, Individuals, Organizations, or Agencies Consulted:

[Describe consultation efforts here.]

Table 5.1. List of Persons, Agencies and Organizations Consulted

Name	Purpose & Authorities for Consultation or Coordination	Findings & Conclusions
Clark County	Clark County	
Enter Name		

Chapter 6. List of Preparers

Prepared by: Lauren Brown, Restoration Ecologist

Table 6.1. List of Preparers

Name	Title	Responsible for the Following Section(s) of this Document
Lauren Brown	Restoration Ecologist	Proposed Action
Sarah Peterson	Hydrologist	Water Resources, Soils
Amelia Savage	Wildlife Biologist	Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status Species; Migratory Birds

Internal Review by Resource Specialists

Name	Resource/ Specialty
Lisa Christianson	Air Quality, Visual Resources
Susanne Rowe	Cultural Resources
Sarah Peterson	Hydrology, Soils
George Varhalmi	Minerals
Marilyn Peterson	Recreation
Mark Slaughter	Weeds / Invasive Nonnative Species
Fred Edwards	Vegetation, Threatened and Endangered Plants, Forestry
Amelia Savage	Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Animals
Katherine Kleinick	Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Animals
Sendi Kalcic	Wilderness, Visual Resources
Jeff Steinmetz	Planning and Environmental Coordination, NEPA
	Engineering
Gayle Marrs-Smith	Assistant Field Manager, Renewable Resources
Kirsten Cannon	Public Affairs